SILVER DEBATE ENLIVENED.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION OF THE SEN-ATE FREE-COINAGE BILL

MR. DOLLIVER'S HITS AT THE SILVER MES

Washington, Feb. 12.-The general dreariness of the debate on the Senate free coinage substitute or the Bond bill in the House of Representatives old, but this is his fourth term in Congress, and has risen to a place on the Ways and Means Com studious habits, as his speech to-day showed, and he is a ready and eloquent debater. Mr. Dolliver enior Democratic member of the Ways and Mean large audience that had been attracted by the ele

on the Bond-Silver-Coinage bill began. The hour and a half prior to the opening session of Wednesmendment similar to the Morrill amendment, an expressed the belief that the House was not now He paid his compliments to Mr. Hal (Dem., Mo.) for his change of opinion on the financial question, and poked fun at the "grander hat of Gladstone as instances of the great me-Tuesday's session was adjourned.

In the prayer with which the proceedings o Abraham Lincoln the subject, returning thanks for may emulate the virtues which shone in him, 'witi malice toward none and with charity for all.' "

HAVING FUN WITH MR. KEM.

onsiderable amusement was occasioned by Mr this morning there appeared under the heading M. Kem. of Nebraska, in the House of Representa tives, Wednesday, February 5, 1896," a straight rad

gentleman disclaimed the remarks there imputed

once that the delegation from Nebraska could be solid on the financial question.

Mr. Kem took the matter rather earnestly and Some gentlemen ask if I was hypnotized. (Laughter.) I can imagine that an advocate of the single gold standard should be hypnotized, and beeve most of them are, but I cannot understand how a free-silver man can be hypnotized at any time

A. Stone (Rep., Penn.)-As "The Record" it stand? (Laughter.)

had occurred; he must be charitable and put that how it occurred. He therefore moved, unless some gentleman would arise and father the remarks,

punged from "The Record."

and Means, resume the discussion. He congratulated himself that the questions of economy and finance could be and had always been safely left to the conservative judgment of the American people. In other countries they were for the settlement of financiers and statesmen only. He also congratulated himself that the Republican party was broad enough and generous enough to receive and entertain hospitably the matured opinions of any man on these subjects. Mr. Dolliver said that of all the propositions reading to the money question he had separated two which he thought the American people were solidly in favor of. These were, first, that every dollar circulated in the country should bear the National stamp and not be left to the varying influences of State legislation; and, second, that every dollar thus stamped should be equal in purchasing power to every other dollar. The silver question, he said, was the oldest money question in the world. He had found last summer a treatise on the subject by Nicholas Crespy, counsellor of Charles the Wise of France, who had the silver question on his hands in the thirteenth century, much as the American Congress had it on its hands in these days. Also a treatise by a Holland author of 139 years later. From a study of these, Mr. Dolliver said he had formed these conclusions on the subject:

1. That any coin minuted under free coinage is bound in the long run to partake of the value of the metal contained in it.

2. That any nation making coins of two metals of the same nominal value stands to lose instantly the coin made of the metal which is undervalued.

Mr. Dolliver branched out into a general discussion of the reasons for and effect of legislation on the money use and value of silver, making the points that the Act of 1873 had absolutely no effect points that the Act of 1873 had absolutely no effect on the circulation of silver; that since that year the prices of farm products had risen to a point far above those then prevailing, and a consequent far power the effect of legi

APPROVED BY LINCOLN AND GRANT. In closing, Mr. Dolliver said: "Beginning with the issue of greenbacks and going on to the estab-lishment of the National banks, to the payment of the public debt in coin, to the demonstization of silver, to the resumption of specie payments, every silver, to the resumption of specie payments, every one of those acts, every act complained of as part of a 'conspiracy against the people of the United States,' has upon it the signature and approval either of Abraham Lincoln or of Ulysses S. Grant-either of Abraham Lincoln or of Ulysses S. Grant-every one. (Applause.) If that is not an accurate historical statement I desire somebody to correct it."

Mr. Kem-But is it not also true that President trant made the statement that when he signed to bill demonstizing silver he did not know the feet of it.

Grant made the statement of the bill demonetizing silver he did not know the effect of it?

Mr. Dolliver—I don't know whether it is true or not, but if he made that statement, after his Section, but if he made that statement, after his Section of the Treasury had twice recommended the measure to Congress, and after Congress had debated it through 127 columns of "The Congress had debated it through 127 columns of "The Congress had debated it through 127 columns of "The Congress had debated it through 127 columns of the world by common consent has attributed to the world by common consent has attributed to Uysses S. Grant. (Applause.) I want to put this Uysses S. Grant (Applause.) I want to put this Uysses S. Grant were wanting in wisdom, so that they did not know and could not see the welfare of the struggling millions of their countrymen—If those men, called in the providence of God to defend the life of the Republic in the hour of peril, were wanting in either wisdom or patriotism—what, in God's name, is likely to happen to us when the Augean states—manship of South Carolina gets hold of us in the near future? (Laughter.) Oh, my fellow-countrymen, let us talk sense and drop foily. There never was an hour in the history of the world when a man taken by himself stood for as much as he does to-day, and when a dollar taken by likelf 2004.

Lincoln would have been added to the list of American holidays, so far as the action of the Senate could do so, had it not been for a single objection. A bill for that purpose which had been introduced some time ago by Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) was to-day reported by him from the Committee on the Library. Just as the Senate was on the eve of adwould be a fitting and graceful thing to pass the bill to-day, and he asked unanimous consent to have that done. Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) had contemplated offering an amendment to the bill adding Jackson's birthday, January 8, also to the list of National holidays: but under the peculiar circumstances, he said, he would withhold such amendment and offer it as a separate proposition. Then Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) interposed an objection, on the ground that there was danger of running to an extreme on this question, like some countries, where there were so many saints days that the people were seriously deprived of opportunities to work. A full for a memorial bridge across the Potomac from the Naval Observatory grounds, Washington, to the Arlington estate, was taken up and passed, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) to have half the cost charged to the District of Columbia.

The urgent deficiency bill was taken up and some progress made on it. At 4:15 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Anton Bauer, a salesman, about twenty-five years old, dropped dead from heart disease in the china and pottery house of Bawo & Dotter, at Nos. 30 and and pottery house of Bawo & Dotter, at Nos. 30 and 32 Barchay-st., at noon yesterday. He leaves a widow with two young children at his home, No. 147. Hamburg-st., Brooklyn, Bauer had been con-nected with the firm for a number of years, travel-ling on the Pacific Cosst, and was held in high esteem by his employers. He came back to the city lest December from the Pacific Coast, and has been in the city store ever since his return.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst went to Lake-The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst went to Lake-wood on Tuesday afternoon to rest for a week or ten days. At his home in East Thirty-fifth-st, yesterday it was said that he was not ill, but his throat was weak and he had been advised to take a rest. He preached in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Sunday, but his voice was husky. He will have a substitute next Sunday, and he expects to resume preaching a week later.

Leon Salomon and his brother Jacques, who are employed by the clothing firm of Strauss Brothers, No. 723 Broadway, were arraigned in the Jefferson No. 723 Broadway, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of assault preferred by Joseph Jacoby, of No. 42 West Eleventh-st.

The men fought in Broadway on Monday afternoon in front of the business house where the two defendants are employed.

Magistrate Brann discharged Jacques, but held Leon, the brother, for trial in \$300 ball.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS. GRACE CHAPEL DEDICATED.

THE ARIZONA STATEHOOD BILL DE-

ACTION ON CURAN BELLIGERENCY RESOLUTIONS POSTPONED-L'TAH SENATORS ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEES-HOKE SMITH'S

INDIAN LAND POLICY.

Washington, Feb. 12.-Notwithstanding the veil of Massachusetts: Tuft, of Ohlo, and Low, of New-York, Republicans, and Harrison, of Alabama, and Owens, of Kentucky, Democrats. The affirmative votes were east by the chairman, Mr. Scranton, of

which is, suffery regulated, but they be reproposed from The Record.

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Mr. Connon (Rep., Ill) reported from the form to an error was one

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least and the error was one was a head one was a head one with an account of the explaint of the limit of the limit of the explaint of the limit of the explaint of the limit of the At the close of Mr. McCleary's speech, which occupied an hour and a half, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The last hight session of the debats was attended by the smallest representation of the membership of the House of the week. The first speaker was Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.). He expressed the opinion that the Senate amendment should be defeated, and further, that unless some lexistation was effected to suspend the redemption of greenbacks in gold a further ioun of \$10,000,000 would be necessary before the present Administration closes its term. He had already proposed bills increasing the circulation of National banks, requiring the payment of import duties in gold, and refunding the outstanding greenbacks and Treasury actors in 2 per cent bonds.

Other speakers were Messrs. Wood (Rep., Ill.) and Gardner (Rep., N. J.), also in opposition to the Senate amendment. No one else present desiring to speak, Chalrman Payne announced at 9 o'clock if there was no objection the House would take a recess until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. There was no objection and the recessary was ordered.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

An Objection Stops the Passage of A Bill, Making Lincoln's Birthday A National Hollday.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The birthday of Abraham

FOR RIDING ON THE SIDEWALK.

A young man who gave the police a card with the rested by Mounted Policeman Heyer, of the Kings-bridge station, yesterday, for persisting in riding his bloycle on the sidewalk along Kingsbridge Road, near Two-hundred-and-eleventh-st.

Young Clopton was accompanied by three other bicycle riders. Kingsbridge Road is always in poor bicycle riders. Kingsbridge Road is always in poor condition and impassable for bleyelists from the old bridge to Washington Heights, and the police are lenient with wheelinen who take the walk on the west slie of the road. Whenever the policemen see them they merely order them of. Policemen Heyer was standing with his horse at the corner of Two-hundred-and-eleventh-st, when the four young men came along. He told them they must get off the sidewalk. All but Clopton did so, the policemen says. The policeman watched him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him for half a block and rose up to him and asked him after that Clopton replied that the policeman evidently did not know to whom he was taking and that he inrended to stay on the sidewalk. Heyer then arrested him and took him to the Kingsbridge station, where he was locked up. Young Clopton demanded the policeman's number, and said that his father would make trouble for him.

Thomas Whalen, twenty-eight years old, a driver of one of Macy's delivery wagons, living at No. 201 West Thirty-third-st., was rearraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Policeman Gallagher, of the Broadway squad, on a charge of homicide. Pebruary 6 Whalen accidentally ran over Francis Burkhardt at Thirty-fourth-st. and Broadway. Burkhardt at Indry-Journest, and Frondway,
Burkhardt was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and so
little was thought of his injuries that Magistrate
Deuel paroled Whalen until it was seen what would
result from the accident. Burkhardt died Tuesday
night at the hospital, and Gallagher immediately rearrested Whalen. Magistrate Brann remanded
Whalen to the custody of the Coroner.

Central Office Detectives Clark and Butler Tuesday night arrested Edward Holmes, forty-three years old, of No. 196 Greenwich-st., for the theft of 1,000 gross of steel pens from Henry B. Barnes, a manufacturer of pens and ink at No. 56 West Tenthmanufacturer of pens and ink at No. 36 West Tentast.

st. Holmes confessed after his arrest. The detectives say that 200 gross of the stolen pens were recovered from C. L. Nathan, of No. 20 Fulton-st. and that at L. D. Udell's store, No. 34 Bleecker-st. they found over 100 gross. Two hundred and two gross, they say, had been sold to Charles Broadway Rouss. Holmes was formerly in the employ of Harnes and was permitted to sleep in the building. Holmes was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday and held in \$1,500 ball.

TOLIC IN ITS METHODS.

"The growth of wealth and of luxury, wicked, luxury to be, has been matched step by step by a

where. There were people who hated and despised the priests—their formalisms, their ostentations, their extentions—and would readily enough have carried over their contempt for an unworthy ministry to those venerable institutions for which that ministry stood. But no! The ministry might be unworthy. The truth which it was set to guard and to teach might seem narrow and outworn. But the sacrel place which stood for these meant more than either or both of them.

It meant God and His law. It meant man and his wants. It meant the invisible soul and its inextinguishable hunger. And so they returned to it once more, to remember its great history and to exalt it to its great end! One can picture those who heard them and the emotions with which they listened. They had turned their footsteps toward the temple with impulses as dissimilar, it may be, as those which led the Phurisee and the publican to go up thither. The force of habit, the inheritance of a tradition, the example of their neighbors—what is it that makes a great many of us go to church?—all these may have compiled to bring them there. But once there, the Apostles who met them there found in their presence their opportunity, and spoke to them the words of an immortal hope.

cies of our modern Christianity. Do I hear some-body say that this had been the method of the Church here and elsewhere from time immemorial. Then I say so much the worse for the Church! Do I hear some one else say that the conditions of life in the more crowded and unsanitary parts of New-York make it impossible for anybody who has not been trained by birth and poverty to such conditions to live there? Then I say in the plainest possible terms that the English language can command that such a statement is absolute and utterrubbish. I know better. Anybody can live safely and healthfully under the excellent sanitary conditions of New-York to-day, anywhere on this island, and do hard work for God and his brother—if he wants to!

PRAISE FOR DR. HUNTINGTON.

Turning in the pulpit and facing Dr. Huntington, the Bishop closed his sermon with these earnest

IN THE INTEREST OF SALESWOMEN.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE SPEAKS BEFORE THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE AT THE CHARITIES BUILDING.

The Consumers' League of the City of New-York held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, in the hall of the Charities Building, at Twenty-second-st, and Fourth-ave. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Joseph H. Choate occupied a seat on the platform, he having accepted an invitation to address the League upon some of the questions it is trying to solve in the interest of

showed a balance of cash on hand of \$16871. interesting as outlining the purposes of the organization. Many things that Mrs. Lowell said were most timely. Especially so was her suggestion that the masses should be educated to do daylight ployes to work from three to four hours' overtime without additional compensation for the added serwithout additional compensation for the acceptance of the last heliday season. It was found that there were 600.000 hours of work overtime, equal to 60,000 days of ten hours each. This, she asserted, was a holiday gift from worn and weary clerks to the mer-chants who employed them. The purpose of the League, she held, should be to urge by every means at its command the necessity of having seats for

Policemen Connolly and Elterich, of the City Hall, early yesterday morning arrested five cab drivers for violation of corporation ordinances in front of was held. When the prisoners were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Connolly told Watson, thirty-nine years old, of No. 722 Tenth-ave.; Arthur Short, jr., twenty-seven years old, of No. And, therefore, I thank God here and to-day supremely for two things. First, that Grace Chapel has come to do its work just here. The old chapel was well placed for the old work. But since it was consecrated, in 18%, St. George's -ail honor to it!-has become a free church. St. Mark's is largely a free church itself is even more largely so, and the Assension, with a rare heroism for which we can never sufficiently honor its brave young rector, has become wholly so. All these churches are in and about the neighborhood to which, as originally the one only free place of worship among them all, Grace chapel ministered. But, more than this, the demands upon the church everywhere in New-York have greatly changed in their character. If any parish undertakes to be content merely with the old mechanical routine of work and worship within the temple, we know by more than one tragic and humiliating example what is sure to come to pass. It is left inevitably to the dry rot which utimately descroys it. That unresting activity which in the beginning pursued men into their own homes, to boats on the lake, to ships on the sea that sought prisoners in their cells, and slaves in the market—that primitive method—hever forget that if any intolerable Bourben ventures to challenge your methods as not "Anglican," or "Churchly"—that primitive method which turned the caste stairs in Jerusalem into a pulpit, and which early sent Apostles to make men's bodies clean and sweet and wholesome, as well as their souls, that must come back again, and once more capture the world for God, even as it did in the beginning. 522 West Forty-ninth-st, and William B. Vallely, twenty-nine years old, of No. 45 Perry-st, had been out of line and had refused to await their turn. The prisoners said that their having been arrested

had kept them from securing a single fare and that they had lost the money they had spent to get the cabs from the stables. They were discharged by the Magistrate.

Policeman Elterich's prisoners were John Toland, twenty-seven years old, of No. 209 West Forty-firstet, and James Ward, forty-one years old, of No. 310 East Sixtieth-st. The policeman said that they did not have badges of a recent date and corresponding with the numbers on the hack. Magistrate Brann fined each of them \$10, remarking as he did so: "That's tough. I have no option but to fine them. They are hackmen, but just because they have not new badges I must fine them in accordance with the ordinance. It just goes to show how inspections are a second or a second o with the ordinance. It just goes to show how in-telligently the Board of Aldermen work on such legal matters."

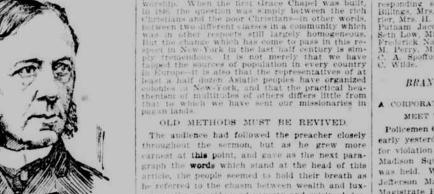
The men were locked up because they could not pay their fines.

STOLE HOTEL SILVERWARE.

While walking along Seventh-ave, Tuesday night at 10 o'clock Detective Vallely, of the Central Office, saw a man trying to sell a silver-plated teapot, a pair of sugar tongs and a silver coffee spoon at several second-hand stores in the neighborhood of Twenty-fifth-st. He stopped the man, and the fellow could give no satisfactory account of how he fellow could give no satisfactory account of how he had come by the silver. Vallely arrected him, and traced the property by means of a monogram on the teapot to the Gerlach Hotel, No. 55 West Twenty-seventh-st., where Frank C. Greene, steward of the hotel, identified it as property that had been missed that day. The prisoner gave his name as George Lyons, twenty-eight years old, of No. 317 Howery, but he was recognized as a man, who in 1891 had received a sentence of eighteen months in the penitentiary under the name of Regan for stealing a robe from a carriage in Fifth-ave. In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Brann held Lyons in \$500 for trial.

The Civil Service Board of the Police Departs

for appointment to the force yesterday. In the Civil Service rooms at the Postoffice 119 men were Civil Service rooms at the Fostoffice 119 men were examined. Another examination was held in the Criminal Court Building. Sixty-seven applicants were examined there. Fifty-nine more went through the examination at Headquarters. A number of applicants who have successfully passed the mental examination will be put through the physical test on Saturday. There are still about one hundred and fifty vacancies of patrolmen on the force.



titution on the other. Continuing his sermon, he

And that brings us, finally, to that other feature

has been reared here, not one building nor two, but a whole group of them. Presently you will

see for yourselves how many-sided are the inter-ests which they touch-how wide is the range of

THE REV. DR. HUNTINGTON. XXIVth Psalm alternately, the Bishop one verse

and the clergy another. Among those forming the procession were the following: Bishop Leonard, of Utah and Nevada; Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, of this diocese; Archdeacon George S. Johnson, of Richmond; Archdeacon W. W. Kirkby, of Rye; George H. Bottome, the vicar of the new chapel; George Francis Nelson, formerly in charge of the old chapel; H. W. Weils, of Waltham, formerly an assistant at Grace parish, Thomas Gallaudet, Georgo H. McGrew, Henry Mottet, Thomas R. Harris, F. M. Clendenin, Samuel H. Bishop, J. W. Kramer, Ralph H. Baldwin, chaplain to the Bishop; Francis R. Bateman, in charge of the Pro-Cathedral Mis-sion, in Stanton-st.; J.W. Denys, James G. Cameron, C. B. Smith and Melville K. Balley. The vestry of Grace Church were also present, they are William C. Schermerhorn, David Wolfe Bishop, Theodore K. Gibbs, W. M. Kingsland, J. F. Kernochan, George C. Clark, Buchanan Winthrop, William R. Stewart and Dallas B. Pratt.

Sitting in his chair the Bishop listened to the instruments of denation read by Mr. Schernerhorn,
and then rising, he invoked a blessing upon the work
and offered the prayer of consecration. Archdeacon
Tiffany read the sentence of consecration, after
which the Lord's Prayer and versicles were read by
the Rev. William M. Grosvenor. Mr. Bottome read
the ixxxivth, exxild and exxxild Psalms. The lessons
were read by Archdeacon Johnson and Dr. Huntington, the Epistle by Dr. Nelson and the Gospel by
Dr. Harris. Dr. Huntington announced that the ington, the Epistle by Dr. Neison and the closper by Dr. Harris Dr. Huntington announced that the building could be inspected after the service, and said that the Vicar invited the people to a pleasant evening, to be held in the parish house last evening. Beginning to-day there will be a daily prayer at 9 a. m., in the morning chapter.

THE SERMON BY THE BISHOP. Bishop Potter chose for his text these words: eased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ." Acts